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Antipsoriatic composition.

A composition for treating psoriatic skin in which capsaicin is present in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in therapeutically acceptable concentrations of between about 0.01 and about 1 percent by weight. Subsequent exposure of the treated psoriatic skin to ultraviolet light in small doses aids treatment.

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The present invention relates to an antipsoriatic composition.

Psoriasis is a common chronic skin condition for which exist today a limited number of modestly effective agents, these being primarily topical corticosteroids and coal tar preparations. Various topical steroids effectively used to treat psoriasis of the skin includes fluocinolone acetonide, flurandrenolide, and triamcinolone acetonide are usually applied as creams or ointments. These topical steroids are most effective if covered with a polyethylene film which preferably is sealed with tape. Thin polyethylene gloves are used for treating the hands and fingers. Treatment of psoriatic skin can also include daily removal of the scales by applying soap and water and scraping gently with a soft brush, followed by the application of a keratolytic ointment.

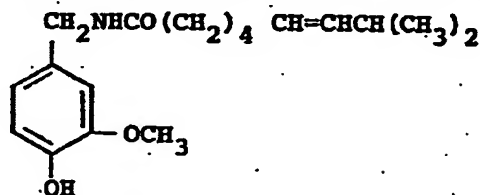
I have observed psoriasis seems to be much less common in Mexicans and Orientals than in American Caucasians and Blacks. Mexicans and Orientals eat substantially more spicy food containing red pepper than either Caucasians or Blacks. Capsaicin (the active principle in red pepper that makes the red pepper hot) has been found to be an effective treatment for psoriasis of the skin when applied topically in divided doses. Exposure of the treated psoriatic skin to small doses of ultraviolet light also assists treatment.

The present invention provides an antipsoriatic composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable

carrier of a lotion, cream or ointment and capsaicin present in an amount not less than about 0.01 percent by weight of the carrier.

In the practice of the present invention, capsaicin is distributed according to known techniques in various pharmaceutically acceptable carriers such as emulsions, solutions, suspensions including lotions, creams and ointments. Some of these carriers contain volatile diluents such as alcohol, glycol and the like and also may contain wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents.

Capsaicin the active ingredient in the psoriasis preparation is a pungent principle in fruit of the various species of Capsicum or Solanaceae (pepper plants). Chemically, Capsaicin is known as trans-8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-nonenamide or (E)-N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-methyl]-8-methyl-6-nonenamide. Its structure is:



Capsaicin, commercially available from the Sigma Chemical Company, is preferably present in the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in an amount of not less than 0.01 percent by weight and is preferably present in the range of from about 0.01 percent by weight to about 1 percent by weight.

If capsaicin is present in the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in an amount less than about 0.01 percent by weight, then there is insufficient concentration of the capsaicin to provide effective therapy. If the capsaicin is present in an amount greater than about 1 percent by weight of the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,

then the reaction of the psoriatic skin to the topical application is too painful. I have found the initial treatment of psoriatic skin with capsaicin results in an intense red painful reaction but the psoriatic skin becomes quite tolerant to capsaicin applications upon subsequent treatment.

After treatment of patients with capsaicin in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, exposure to small amounts of ultraviolet light in the range of between about 3 to 5 MED per exposure in some cases hastens clearing and produces a better therapeutic benefit than the use of capsaicin alone. MED stands for "minimum erythematous dose", see the Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs, Sixth Edition, American Pharmaceutical Association, 1979. The capsaicin is preferably administered topically in divided doses 2 to 4 times a day with partial clearing of the psoriasis being observable in a five to ten day range.

The following examples further illustrate the present invention:

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EXAMPLE 1

An ointment containing 0.01% by weight capsaicin was applied twice daily to the abdomen by a 28 year old white patient with extensive psoriasis involving most of the body. A plain emollient ointment was applied to the other areas of the skin. Within seven days of treatment the abdomen was nearly clear of psoriatic lesions, while the rest of the body was unchanged.

EXAMPLE 2

A .05% by weight capsaicin solution was applied to psoriatic elbow lesions of a 30 year old white patient with mild psoriasis limited to the elbows. The solution was applied 2 to 3 times daily. The patient was first observed again two weeks later and the elbows were completely clear of psoriatic lesions.

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EXAMPLE 3

A cream having .1% by weight capsaicin was applied 3 times a day by a 25 year old white patient with psoriasis affecting primarily the extensor surfaces of the arms and legs. Within 7 days of application redness

had decreased dramatically, scaling was reduced and the lesions had decreased significantly in size.

A 1% by weight solution of capsaicin was prepared in an aqueous/alcohol vehicle and applied 4 times daily to the arms, legs, chest and back of a 58 year old black patient with psoriasis. Almost complete resolution of the psoriatic lesions was observed after 5 days of such treatment.

EXAMPLE 5

10 A cream containing .1% by weight capsaicin was applied 4 times daily to the arms of a 49 year old white patient with psoriasis over the extensor surfaces of both arms. One arm was exposed to ultraviolet light for from 2 to 5 minutes in increasing doses every day for 8 days
15 using a hot quartz lamp as the source of the ultraviolet light. After 8 days both arms were significantly improved. However, the arm exposed to ultraviolet light was completely clear of psoriatic lesions, while the other arm still had some small lesions.

EXAMPLE 6

20 A .5% by weight capsaicin ointment was applied twice daily by a 42 year old black patient with psoriasis involving the arms, legs, back, abdomen, and buttock. After 1 week the patient showed significant clearing of
25 the lesions and at this time exposure to small (2-3 minutes) of ultraviolet light was initiated daily with resulting total clearing noted by the end of the following week.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that only the preferred embodiments have been described
30 by way of exemplification and that there are various modifications and alterations possible.

CLAIMS

1. An antipsoriatic composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier of a lotion, cream or ointment and capsaicin present in an amount not less than about 0.01 percent by weight of the carrier.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein said capsaicin is present in the range of from about 0.01 to about 1 percent by weight of said carrier.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 7)
X	<p>--- ARZNEIMITTEL FORSCHUNG, vol.15, no.7, July 1965 J. MOLNAR: "Die pharmakologischen Wirkungen des Capsaicins, des scharf schmeckenden Wirkstoffes im Paprika", pages 718-727 * pages 722,725 *</p>	1-2	A 61 K 31/16
X	<p>--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol.72, no.11, March 16, 1970, page 228, abstract no.53317b, Columbus, Ohio (US) J. SMITH et al.: "Effects of capsaicin on human skin, liver and epidermal lysosomes" & J. Invest. Dermatol. 1970, 54(2), 170-3 * the whole abstract *</p>	1-2	
X	<p>--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol.52, no.3, February 10, 1958, columns 23341/2335a, Columbus, Ohio (US) K.E. SCHULTE et al.: "Influence of the ointment base on the activity of capsaicin-containing ointments" & Mitt. Deut. pharm. Ges. 27, 172-6 * the whole abstract *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-2	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 7)</p> <p>A 61 K 31/00 C 07 C 103/00</p>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14-10-1982	Examiner MOREAU J.M.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS:</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application. L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			